

THE DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL. IX.

NO. 160.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, FEBRUARY 1, 1860.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JNO. E. HAMILTON,

Attorney & Counselor at Law,

N. E. COR. SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,

COVINGTON, KY.

WILL PRACTICE in the counties of Kenton, Boone, and Pendleton, & in the city of Covington.

Collections also made in the city of Cincinnati and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio.

deed t-w&t-w

H. KELSEY.....LIGE ARNOLD,

KELSEY & ARNOLD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

NEW LIBERTY, KY.

WILL practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll, Gallatin, Grant, and Henry counties.

Collections in any of the above counties promptly attended to.

deed t-w&t-w

Ben. J. Monroe,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, and

General Land Agent,

LEAVENWORTH CITY, KANSAS.

WILL practice law in all the Courts of the Territory and Western Missouri, and remittances promptly paid.

Money invested and rents collected will be attended to.

Globe on South Delaware street, between Second and Third.

oct4 w&t-wt

A. J. JAMES,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, and

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals, Office

on St. Clair street, over Drs. Sneed & Rodman's.

febr22 w&t-wt

G. W. CRADDOCK.....CHARLES P. CRADDOCK,

CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Frankfort, KY.

WILL practice law in all the Courts in the City of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

jan4 w&t-wt

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Frankfort, KY.

WILL practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. Office on St.

Clair street, four doors from the bridge.

dec11 w&t-wt

JOHN A. MONROE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Franklin Circuit Court, and all other Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of debts for non-residents in any part of the State.

He will be Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgments of deeds, and other writing to be used or recorded in other States; and, as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, etc.

Office, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House, dec11 t-w

P. U. MAJOR,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the circuit courts of the 5th Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and all other courts held in Frankfort.

dec11 t-w

S. D. MORRIS.

ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW

FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES in all the courts held in Frankfort, and in the adjoining counties. He will attend particularly to the collection of debts in any part of the State. All business confined to him will meet with his personal attention.

Office on St. Clair street in the new building next door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, over G. W. Craddock's office.

mar17 w

JOHN M. HARLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Frankfort, KY.

Office on St. Clair st., with James Harlan.

febr1 w&t-wt

JOHN RODMAN

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ST. CLAIR STREET,

Two doors North of the Court-house,

53 w

Frankfort, KY.

E. A. W. ROBERTS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Franklin Circuit Court, and in the courts of the adjoining counties.

Office on St. Clair street, next door to Mr. Harlan's office.

jan14 t-w

GEORGE E. ROE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

GREENUPSBURG, KY.

WILL practice law in the counties of Greenup, Johnson, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court of Appeals.

Office on Main street, opposite the Court-House.

jan14 t-w

JOHN M. McCALLA,

Attorney at Law, and General Agent,

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

WILL attend particularly to SUSPENDED and

REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the want of official records.

sep29 w&t-wt

CAPITAL HOTEL,

R. C. STEELE, Proprietor,

Frankfort, Ky.

May 22, 1858. t

H. WHITTINGHAM,

Newspaper and Periodical Agent,

FRANKFORT, KY.

CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign

Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quarterlys, on the best terms. Advance Sheets received from twenty-four publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete sets.

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Jobs attended to in town and country, and satisfaction warranted in all cases. Orders left at the hardware store of Mr. John Haly, next door to the Farmers' Bank, will receive the most prompt attention.

ian11 w&t-wt

EGBERT & WRIGHT,

HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS

In all the late and fashionable styles. Graining, Vanishing, Enriching, Painting, Zinc, Metal, and Ceramic Painting. Gilding and Painted Hangings.

All work done in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms. All orders promptly attended to. Shop on Main street, Frankfort, Ky.

mar24 w&t-wt

NOW READY!

The New Code of Practice,

In Civil and Criminal cases, for the State of Kentucky.

P. S. Any one remitting me five dollars, shall receive a copy free of postage.

The above work for sale by S. C. BULL, Bookseller, Frankfort, Ky.

mar29 w&t-wt

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

P. & NIX FOUNDRY,

TENTH STREET

Opposite the Artesian Well,

Louisville, Ky.

W. M. H. GRAINGER, Agent.

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deed t-w&t-wt

COVINGTON, KY.

WILL PRACTICE in the counties of Kenton, Boone, and Grant, & in the City of Covington.

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DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE

TELEGRAMS.

One copy, per annum, in advance..... \$4 00
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1860.

Pedagogy.

Under the head of "Scholastic" the Louisville Journal gives us a lengthy lecture, of such a serio-comical nature that it could only have proceeded from some tyro, who has temporarily occupied the editorial chair of that exceedingly able paper. He puts on the spectacles and gravity of an old Dominic, but talks like "poor Pol," and is readily detected, even under his formidable disguise. We can scarcely bring ourselves into a sufficiently serious frame of mind to reply, so utterly absurd is the whole thing; and this absurdity is so patent, that of itself probably carries a better defense for us than we can make for ourself. But it winds up with such an earnest appeal to us to give it a notice, that we may be thought wanting in courtesy if we treat it with the silence that its merits deserve.

This writer, be he who he may, tells us that he is well read in metaphysics, and therefore is presumed to know something about the science; but, as he makes Sir William Hamilton "the greatest of all," and shows otherwise so poor an acquaintance with the subject, that we almost doubt that he has read more than text-books of the common schools, notwithstanding his boast. To students of metaphysical science, his placing Sir William Hamilton above Kant and Coleridge, and many lesser lights, is of itself enough to throw discredit upon anything coming from him, and shows either an utter ignorance of their writings, and what philosophy is indebted to them, or a want of capacity to discriminate between the original thinker and a mere compiler of other men's thoughts. We say this in all deference to Sir William Hamilton; for those who speak the English language owe him much for popularizing the higher branches of metaphysical science, as taught in the German schools; but he has done little more than Madame De Staél did for the French nearly fifty years ago.

But we will show how this exceedingly well read gentleman uses his knowledge, and the manner in which he brings all this erudition to bear on us: in the former article, which, according to his own showing, he has utterly demolished, we say that unless you grant certain facts there can be no argument, but all is mere assertion and denial; or, in other words, there must be a *premises* from which all argument must proceed; to designate this *premises*, we used the words *primary facts*, and this skillful and erudite dialectician seizes upon these innocent words, and charges that we used them in a sense, technical, in a certain science, and proceeds to give us a lecture in the very spirit of an irate pedagogue. We will not bore our readers by following him through all his balderdash, but will return to the region of common sense, and again ask where, O where is the defense of the Opposition faction from the withering sneers of Dr. Breckinridge?

The Journal, with a skill worthy of a better cause, evades any issue with the redoubtable Doctor, nor have we been able to bring it up to the point of defense, but it still cuts and thrusts at us, although it believes we are down and bleeding at every pore. This is not the temper it usually displays towards those who attack its party: there is this difference however: the courage it ordinarily shows is against those it thinks are weak or feeble, such as certain birds exhibit in attacking the sparrow or wren, but flies away, "shrieking dolefully," at the approach of the falcon. It is evidently determined to turn the attention of Dr. Breckinridge to us and from itself, and probably dreads nothing on earth so much as to have another thunder-bolt from this Jupiter Tonans.

The Journal charges that we have carried our faith in the Democratic party a step higher than the most ardent worshiper. "That we have enthroned its patriotism among the original elements of the human mind, without which all belief would perish and all thought would dissolve into a dream." If it means that we *enthrone* the patriotism of the Democratic party above all the factions in the country, of one of which the Journal has been heretofore the recognized *defender*, but has nothing to say to Dr. Breckinridge's assault, we grant it; or that without the *patriotism* of the Democratic party, these same factions would have dissolved the Union; and that constitutional government in America would have perished, we grant it also; and this is our faith in the patriotism of the Democratic party; and we believe further, that if ever a political organization may be said to have been heaven-born, we think that the Democratic party may claim such origin; for it seems sent upon a mission of healing to this nation, to be that strong political band that is now holding, by its unaided strength, opposing sections that threaten to wreck the fairest fabric of government that was ever raised by the patriotism of good men as a heritage for their posterity. This we believe, and if the history of the country does not prove it to the present generation, it is because party animosities blind the judgment of the living, but other generations will acknowledge it in no grudging manner.

IT is a bold and gallant confidence game was practiced on a lady at Natchez, Miss., recently. Mrs. Aylet Buckner, of that city, had just withdrawn from a banking house the sum of \$3,000. While crossing the sidewalk from the door to her carriage she was accosted by a person of gentlemanly exterior, who told her that Mr. Britton had made a mistake in counting the money, and that he wished to re-count it. Not disturbing the occurrence at all, but presuming the stranger to be a clerk, she handed him the money and got it back again, and the confidence game was over.

School for Idiot Children.

The bill establishing a school for idiot children has passed the House of Representatives, and will come up in a few days before the Senate, and we bespeak for it an enlightened consideration on the part of that body. Not that this branch of the Legislature would fail to do what it might consider its duty on any subject, but this measure is an entirely new one in Kentucky, and might fail to receive that consideration which its intrinsic merits deserve.

In the Yeoman, a few weeks ago, we gave our views upon the importance of such an institution, and we can do little more now than reiterate those sentiments. We have, in fact, heard no objections urged against the measure on the score of humanity or economy, and anything we may say as to its merits are uncalled for.

The location is fixed by the bill in the town of Frankfort, and this is eminently proper and right; for of all classes of the unfortunate, these are the ones claiming the most constant assiduity on the part of the authorities. They utter no complaint, and, almost like "sheep before the shearers are dumb," so these poor creatures open not their mouths under the most barbarous treatment; and for this very reason they should claim an attention not given to any other class of State beneficiaries. Located in the vicinity of the residence of the Governor, it would be his duty and pleasure, no doubt, to extend to this Asylum a peculiar guardianship, and thereby insure for its inmates at all times the most patient and humane attention. If, on the other hand, it should be located at a point remote from the seat of government, by some peradventure it might fall into the hands of those not sympathizing in the objects of its establishment; and we all know how selfish are that class of men who would accept the control for the profit that is in it; and thus the poor imbeciles would be at the mercy of "ravaging wolves," and the State would prove, not a kind mother, but an unfeeling step-dame. It is essential to the success of such an institution, that its management should be entirely removed from the control of *contraria*; that, as it is a State institution, so its directors should in a large measure be such *ex officio*, and adjunct to the highest offices in the State. It cannot, in our opinion, be a success, unless it is known and recognized as a *protege* of the State, and so immediately under the supervision of the State authorities as to insure the utmost vigilance and humanity on the part of the superintendents.

Another reason for its location at the seat of government, is its entire dependence on the Legislature for appropriations for its support. And thus it would be at all times convenient for the members to examine into its condition, and detect any disposition to pervert those appropriations to another use. This, of itself, is no small assurance of the fidelity with which those intrusted with such matters carry out the law; for the history of all governments under the sun proves that the more narrowly you watch the disbursement of all appropriations, the more surely are all peculations prevented. Legislative committees to examine into the condition of institutions, at a distance from the capital, is but a poor regulator for abuses; as it is known when they are expected, and matters may be set in order for their coming; but when these institutions are immediately at the seat of government, their very proximity gives some assurance that the appropriations are not wasted, and committees, at any time, may, without inconvenience or delay, call and examine their condition.

We hope the measure will meet with no opposition in the Senate, and we are justified, from the high character and enlightenment of that body, in believing that it will soon become a law, so far as their action can make it so.

Correspondence of the Yeoman.

From Washington

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1860.

Editor Yeoman: It was, rumored all over the city yesterday that we had at last a Speaker in Mr. Smith, of North Carolina; but later in the day it was discovered to be a mistake. A vote was taken, and Mr. Smith received 117 votes, which was a majority of two, 115 being a majority, but before the vote was announced, Messrs. Scranton, Junkin, and Nixon, who had voted for Mr. Smith, changed their votes, and Sherman, who had not voted before, now voted for Mr. Corwin. Mr. Nixon has very seldom voted for Mr. Sherman, and has frequently announced that he would vote for Mr. Gilmer whenever his vote would elect him. Yet when Mr. Smith is elected, and that too by his vote, and who is less exceptionable than Mr. Gilmer, he gets up on the floor of the House and repudiates his oft-repeated declarations and votes for Mr. Pennington, and which was the only vote Mr. Pennington received. Is not this Republican party trifling with the country?

Mr. Sherman is a dead cock, and on Monday when the House re-assembles, he will be completely deserted, and either Mr. Corwin or Mr. Smith will be elected Speaker before 3 P. M. of that day. Mr. Smith avowed himself an old-line Whig without any Know-Nothing pretensions; that he had never been in a lodge or affiliation with them in any way whatever. Sherman was terrified, and he came to his hotel pale and excited, and retired to his room to fast and pray, it is hoped, for his many sins. Had members voted for Mr. Smith, without giving any explanation why they did so, the vote would have been announced before any one could have changed their vote, but explanations called the attention of the Republicans to the dangerous proximity of an election of a gentleman opposed to them, and without knowing what the result of the vote would be, they changed so as to be on what they consider the safe side.

W. D.

METCALFE'S REPORTS.—The first volume of Metcalfe's Reports of decisions of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky is bound and ready for delivery, and may be had of the Reporter at or either of the book stores in Frankfort. Price \$5 per volume. Persons wishing a volume sent by mail may remit the price and it

Reception at Dayton, Ohio.

Our special reporter was fortunate in getting the only report of the speech of Col. G. B., of Kentucky, made at the delightful reception by the citizens of Dayton of the guests from Tennessee, Indiana, and Kentucky.

Col. B. said: Ladies and Gentlemen—but especially you, ladies—I yield to no man of this immense assembly of distinguished strangers in a devotion to Union; but it is not to that vulgar union among States and Nations, which has been the theme of so much eloquence and declamation, but to a union that was the subject of rejoicing to our first parent, when he beheld the beautiful being that God had created to bless his existence—to a union that has been the burthen of the song of the Poet and the Troubadour—union that led brave Knights in former days to go forth on distant and dangerous journeys of errantry, and this union has brought your feeble speaker from the southern side of the Beautiful River, to gaze in admiration on the lovely daughters of Ohio. [Loud applause.] It were vain to attempt to give utterance to the feelings of my heart, as I behold so much beauty and such sweet smiles. [Sensation.] Gentlemen talk of their interest in Bunker's Hill and Yorktown, [applause]; but what are these to the enchanting smiles and loveliness of the beautiful women now before me? [Applause.] For a union with one upon whom my gaze is now resting, I would barter my interest in all the battle-fields of the old world or the new—give up my interest in the waters of the Ohio—[loud applause] exchange my franchise as an American citizen—yield my fee-simple title to the Capitol at Washington, and do what any other man would dare, and consider the purchase a cheap one. [Sensation and applause.]

On motion of John H. Boudin, Col. W. Orville was elected President, and Gen. Samuel Worthington and Rudolph Black Vice Presidents. Arthur Fox, Jas. W. Armstrong, and J. A. Kaelly were appointed Secretaries.

On motion of Judge Joseph Doniphan, a committee of twelve was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting. The following persons were appointed as said committee: Dr. J. Taylor Bradford, Col. A. Bleasdale, W. P. Dely, Dr. John Coburn, Judge Joseph Doniphan, Isaac Reynolds, Henry Anderson, John E. French, A. J. Coburn, Robert Coleman, R. P. Dimmitt, and Col. A. Seward.

The committee, through their chairman, Judge Joseph Doniphan, presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, John Gregg Fee and John G. Hanson, lately expelled from Madison county, Kentucky, are now in Bracken county, preparing to make it their home. And whereas, that both Fee and Hanson are enemies to the State, dangerous to the security of our lives and property, we, the citizens of Kentucky, deem it our duty to protect our lives and property from enemies at home as well as abroad; now, therefore, do we unanimously declare that the said John G. Fee and John G. Hanson must, by the 4th day of February next, leave this county and State.

Resolved, That we earnestly entreat them to do so without delay, but in the event of their failure to do so by that time, they shall do so, even should they require the use of physical force to accomplish the end.

2. That J. B. Mallet, a school teacher in district No. 27, and Wyatt Robinson and —— Holman must leave this county and State at the same time; and in the event of their failing or refusing, they shall be expelled by force; and that for the purpose of carrying out these resolutions a committee of five of our citizens be appointed to notify the said Hanson, Fee, Mallet, Robinson, and Holman of the action of this meeting, and said committee be also empowered to give notice to any other persons of like character to leave the State, and report the same to the meeting to be held in Germantown on the 6th day of February next.

3. That Dr. J. Taylor Bradford, chairman; Rudolph Black, W. H. Reynolds, Henderson Anderson, Jonathan Hedges, C. A. Seward, W. Orr, Jr., John W. Thrune, Washington Ward, Jesse Holton, John Taylor, J. W. Armstrong, James Booth, W. Winter, Marcus Ware, E. W. Chinn, R. S. Thomas, John M. Walton, R. P. Dimmitt, Wm. Daugherty, J. A. Kaelly, John M. Pearl, R. C. Cole, David Brooks, Thurman Pollock, Joseph Doniphan, A. D. Moore, Riley Root, D. R. Cleville, J. H. Murry, son, of Bracken, A. Kilgore, Gen. Samuel Worthington, J. E. French, Benj. Kirk, Chas. Gordon, Jas. Reynolds, Col. A. Bleasdale, Jas. Y. Reynolds, Evan Lloyd, Dr. John A. Coburn, Jacob Slack, B. W. Woods, Jas. W. Arnold, Jas. W. Armstrong, Jas. A. Lyon, Samuel Frazee, A. Fox, R. C. Lewis, Jno. D. Lloyd, Thornton Norris, Thos. Worthington, J. W. Reynolds, J. G. Bacon, and A. Hargot, of Mason, shall compose that committee.

That said committee, in the event of said Fee, Hanson, Mallet, Robinson, and Holman failing to remove, that then the committee report the result to a meeting to be held in Germantown, Ky., on the 6th day of February next.

4. That we deprecate the using a church, known as the Free Church, by Abolition preachers; and we now solemnly declare that we will resist by all possible means, the occupying said church by such persons.

5. That the Abolitionists be requested to prepare copies of their proceedings of this meeting, and furnish one each to the Mountain Democrat, Richmond Messenger, Augusta Sentinel, Mayville Eagle, and Maysville Express.

The meeting then adjourned.

W. M. ORR, President.

ARTHUR FOX, Jas. W. ARMSTRONG, Secretaries.

J. A. KELLY, President.

Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

—The next State Fair.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the State Agricultural Society, will be held at Frankfort, on the 23d day of February, 1860, for the purpose, among other business, of receiving from the several local Societies in the State, propositions for holding with them the *Fifth Annual Kentucky State Fair*.

Parties making propositions will please accompany them by statements of the extent of their grounds, the size and character of their buildings, fences, &c., and the nature of the public thoroughfares by which they are reached.

At this meeting, many public documents will be ready for distribution to members of the State Society, and also for delivery to officers of County or District Societies for distribution among their members.

L. J. BRADFORD, Pres't.

COURT OF APPEALS.

TUESDAY, Jan. 30, 1860.

CAUSE DECIDED.

Smith's ex'r Phillips Warren; affirmed; Jackson v. H. C. Payne's ex'r, Fayette; affirmed; Sam'l S. Payne's ex'r, Fayette; affirmed; Harkness v. Harkness, Harkness; affirmed; Searce v. Searce, Lon. Ch'v; affirmed; Glover v. Lent, South & Shipman, Jefferson; affirmed; Sam'l Wible, Jefferson; affirmed; Sam'l Devel, Jefferson; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Edward Murphy, from Ireland, took the preparatory oath to become a citizen.

Bard v. Buzwarr, Lou. Ch'v; petition for rehearing overruled.

Edington's ad'm'r v. Baker, Bourboun opinion modified and set aside for rehearing overruled.

Hurt v. Scott, McCracken; order of continuance set aside.

Floyd v. Bradshaw, Edmonson; continued.

Fish v. King, Logan; continued.

Flippin v. Hayes, Monroe; continued.

Loving v. Hazlip, Edmonson.

W. A. Ford's ad'm'r v. Foster et al. McCracken; Davis v. Foster, McCracken; affirmed.

Henderson v. City Barret; Henderson; Daugherty v. Hayes, Monroe; affirmed.

Henderson v. Barrett; Henderson; Daugherty v. Hayes, Monroe; affirmed.

Henderson v. Daugherty; affirmed.

DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.
KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, JAN. 31, 1860.

Senate met at 9½ o'clock, A. M.
The Journal of yesterday was read by the Clerk.

PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES

Were offered by the following Senators, and appropriately referred:

Messrs. MARSHALL, ALEXANDER, IRVAN, PENNEBAKER, DeHAVEN, READ, (remonstrance,) DARNABY, FISK, JENKINS, (remonstrance,) TAYLOR, (3 remonstrances,) JOINT RESOLUTION.

Mr. ALEXANDER moved a suspension of the rules in order to enable him to offer a joint resolution. Adopted.

Same—A joint resolution making a committee of three from the Senate and five from the House, to draft suitable resolutions expressive of our appreciation of the kind invitation and generous reception we received from the Governor, Legislature, and citizens of Ohio.

Messrs. TAYLOR, GROVER, and WALKER were appointed on said committee upon the part of the Senate.

MOTION TO SUSPEND.
Mr. JENKINS moved a suspension of the rules, for the purpose of offering a resolution. Rejected.

REPORT FROM JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

An act to incorporate the Maysville Coal Oil Company, with an expression of opinion that it ought not to pass.

After considerable discussion between Messrs. Taylor, Rust, Dehaven, Read, and Cissell, the vote arrived for taking up the orders of the day.

Mr. READ moved that the orders be suspended until the bill under discussion be disposed of. Adopted.

Mr. CISSELL moved the previous question. Mr. RUST demanded the yeas and nays.

The question being: Shall the bill be rejected? It was lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Speaker, (Porter,) Alexander, Anthony, Barrick, Boles, Bruner, Cissell, Darnaby, Dehaven, Fisk, Grover, Irvin, Prall, and Wait—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Gibson, Gillis, Glenn, Haycraft, Jenkins, Johnson, Lyon, Marshall, McBrayer, McKee, Pennebaker, Read, Rhea, Rust, Walker, Walton, and Whitaker—14.

The Senate having refused to reject the bill, Mr. RUST offered an amendment to the 5th section of the bill. Adopted.

The motion, being renewed, was then adopted.

LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Mr. RUST—A bill for the benefit of B. J. McCormick.

Mr. PENNEBAKER—A bill in relation to certain subjects or subjects of foreign countries. Judicary committee.

Mr. WHITAKER—A bill incorporating the Smithfield and Shebbyville turnpike road company. Circuit Courts.

Mr. CISSELL—A bill to incorporate the Louisville planing mill company. Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. PEALL—A bill for the benefit of Moses Gullett. Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. HAYCRAFT—A bill to add an additional week to the spring and fall terms of the Hardin Circuit Courts. Circuit Courts.

On motion of Mr. CISSELL, the Senate then adjourned.

Mr. PENNEBAKER offered an amendment to the section apportioning the Seventh District. [Increasing the representation from the city of Louisville three members.] Rejected.

Mr. WHITAKER moved to amend the same section.

[Giving Shelby two representatives instead of one.] Rejected.

Same—Offered an amendment striking out "Shelby 1, Carroll 1, Trimble 1," and inserting "Shelby 2, Carroll and Trimble 1." Rejected.

Mr. TAYLOR offered an amendment to that section of the bill which apportions the Ninth District.

[Giving Lewis 1 representative, and Rowan and Carter 1.]

Mr. READ demanded the yeas and nays.

The amendment was adopted by a vote of 27 years to 1.

Mr. BRUNER offered an amendment to the section apportioning the Tenth District.

[Striking out "Kent 2," and inserting "Kent 1, and the city of Covington 1." Rejected.

Mr. GLENN moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until to-morrow at 10 o'clock. Rejected.

Mr. ALEXANDER moved to amend the 36th Senatorial district by striking out "Adair" and inserting "Casey," and the 37th Senatorial district by striking out "Casey" and inserting "Adair."

Mr. BRUNER demanded the yeas and nays.

The amendment was rejected by a vote of 15 years to 18.

Mr. PENNEBAKER moved an amendment to the 18th Senatorial district by striking out "First and Second wards, Louisville," and inserting "Second and Eighth wards, Louisville."

Same—Demanded the yeas and nays.

The amendment was rejected by a vote of 11 years to 17.

Mr. GILLIS moved an amendment to strike out "Jackon" from the 33d district, and attach it to the 34th district.

Mr. FISK demanded the yeas and nays.

The amendment was rejected by a vote of 14 years to 19.

Mr. GILLIS moved to amend by striking out "Jackson" from the 33d district and attaching it to the 34th district; and striking "Luvel" from the 34th and adding it to the 33d district. Adopted.

Mr. CISSELL moved the previous question.

Mr. RUST demanded the yeas and nays.

The question being: Shall the bill be rejected? It was lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Speaker, (Porter,) Alexander, Anthony, Barrick, Boles, Bruner, Cissell, Darnaby, Dehaven, Fisk, Grover, Irvin, Prall, and Wait—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Gibson, Gillis, Glenn, Haycraft, Jenkins, Johnson, Lyon, Marshall, McBrayer, McKee, Pennebaker, Read, Rhea, Rust, Walker, Walton, and Whitaker—14.

The Senate having refused to reject the bill, Mr. RUST offered an amendment to the 5th section of the bill. Adopted.

Mr. DeHAVEN offered to amend the title by striking out "Mayville Coal and Oil Company," and inserting "Fulton Coal and Oil Company."

Mr. CISSELL demanded the yeas and nays.

The amendment was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Gibson, Gillis, Glenn, Haycraft, Jenkins, Johnson, Lyon, Marshall, McBrayer, McKee, Pennebaker, Read, Rhea, Rust, Walker, Walton, and Whitaker—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Speaker, (Porter,) Alexander, Anthony, Barrick, Boles, Bruner, Cissell, Darnaby, Dehaven, Fisk, Grover, Irvin, Prall, and Wait—17.

The Senate having refused to reject the bill, Mr. RUST offered an amendment to the 5th section of the bill. Adopted.

Mr. CISSELL moved the previous question.

Mr. RUST demanded the yeas and nays.

The question being: Shall the bill be rejected? It was lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Speaker, (Porter,) Alexander, Anthony, Barrick, Boles, Bruner, Cissell, Darnaby, Dehaven, Fisk, Grover, Irvin, Prall, and Wait—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Gibson, Gillis, Glenn, Haycraft, Jenkins, Johnson, Lyon, Marshall, McBrayer, McKee, Pennebaker, Read, Rhea, Rust, Walker, Walton, and Whitaker—14.

The Senate having refused to reject the bill, Mr. RUST offered an amendment to the 5th section of the bill. Adopted.

Mr. CISSELL moved to dispense with the 3d reading of the bill. Rejected.

A MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

Was received, announcing the titles of the several Senate bills concurred in; also, the several bills passed by the House, in which they asked the concurrence of the Senate.

[A CORRECTION.—In the published proceedings of yesterday, we made Senator Walker introduce a bill for the benefit of Tonney Shanks, Sheriff of Ohio county. The proper name is Q. C. Shanks.]

ADJOURNMENT.

The following joint resolution, originating and adopted in the House, was reported to the Senate at this morning:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, Two-thirds of all the members elected concurring, that the present session of the General Assembly be continued until and including the 24th of February, 1860.

MOTIONS TO SUSPEND.

Mr. READ moved a suspension of the rules in order to take up the House appointment bill. Rejected.

Mr. ANDREWS moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of taking up the Senate appointment bill. Rejected.

Mr. GROVER moved a suspension of the rules in order to allow a select committee to report. Adopted.

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE.

Mr. GROVER, from the select committee, ap pointed to ascertain the amount of unfinished business in the Senate, reported 627 leaves and bills in the hands of the several committees.

The rules being suspended, Mr. Grover moved to take up, out of the orders of the day, the resolution reported from the House this morning fixing the time of final adjournment. Adopted.

The resolution (printed elsewhere in our report this morning) was taken up.

LEAVE TO VOTE.

Messrs. BURNAM, RITTER, and SHER RILL offered leave to record their votes against the apportionment bill, and Messrs. CLEARY, ABELL, and FAULKNER to record their votes in its favor.

COMMUNICATION

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication to the Legislature from Mr. Brantley, of the city of Louisville, asking protection from the manufacturers of the State Prison of Indiana.

REPORT FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. McELROY—Juicifacy—A bill for the issuing of patents for lands in certain cases. Passed.

Mr. IRVAN moved to amend the resolution by striking out "24th of February," and inserting "13th of February."

Mr. ANDREWS moved to amend the amendment by striking out "13th," and inserting "21st."

Mr. GROVER called for a division of the question, and moved the previous question.

The question was then taken upon the motion to strike out.

The yeas and nays being demanded, the motion was rejected by a vote of 25 to 12.

The question was then taken upon the adoption of the resolution.

The yeas and nays being demanded, the motion was rejected by a vote of 25 to 11.

The question was then taken upon the adoption of the resolution.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

A bill to apportion representation.

Mr. FISK moved the previous question.

Pending which, the Senate took a recess, on motion of Mr. Fisk, until 3 o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Senate met at 3 o'clock.

CALL OF THE SENATE.

Mr. WALTON moved a call of the Senate. Adopted.

The following Senators were absent:

Messrs. Anthony, Barrick, Boles, Bruner, Cosby, Darnaby, Denby, Gibson, Gillis, Grover, Haycraft, Read, Taylor, Wait, Walker, Whitaker.

On motion of Mr. FISK, all other proceedings under the call of the Senate were dispensed with.

ORDERS OF THE DAY RESUMED.

The question was upon the substitute of Mr. Brantley.

Mr. ANDREWS demanded the yeas and nays.

The substitute was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Andrews, Bruner, Gillis, Haycraft, Johnson, Lyon, McKee, Pennebaker, Rhea, Taylor, and Wait—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Speaker, (Porter,) Anthony, Barrick, Cissell, Davidson, Dehaven, Fisk, Glenn, Grundy, Levan, Jenkins, Marshall, McBray,

Read, Prall, Read, Rust, and Walton—17.

The question was then taken upon the bill reported by the majority of the committee.

Mr. RHEA offered an amendment to that section of the bill apportioning the Second District. Rejected.

The original section was then adopted.

Mr. WALTON offered an amendment to that section of the bill apportioning the Third District.

[Allowing the county of Metcalfe, created since the bill was reported, one representative—taking one from Barren county.]

Mr. GLENN moved that the consideration of the amendment be postponed until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Mr. TAYLOR suggested that the section be passed over and the others acted upon.

The suggestion was accepted, and the motion to postpone withdrawn.

Mr. ABELL moved to amend the bill by adding "that no compensation shall be allowed out of the funds of the institution for transportation." Adopted.

And then the House adjourned.

Mr. McELROY—same committee—Senate bill to incorporate the German Stone-Cutters' Benevolent Institution of Louisville. Passed.

Same—A bill for the benefit of Jefferson and James B. Thomas, of Monroe county. Passed.

Same—A bill to incorporate the Louisville Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society. Passed.

Same—A bill for the benefit of Lavern Simpson. Passed.

Same—A bill to increase the powers of the Marshal and Police Judge in the town of Columbia, in Adair county. Passed.

Same—A bill concerning turnpike roads and railroads. [No Judge of a Superior or Inferior Court shall hold office in such road.]

Felt into the orders of the day.

Same—A bill to amend the charter of Barlow. Passed.

Same—A bill to furnish County Judges with necessary blank books. Passed.

Same—A bill to repair an act to amend the charter of the city of Louisville.

Felt into the orders of the day.

Same—A bill to incorporate the Clay Manufacturing Company. Passed.

Same—A Senate bill for the benefit of the creditors of the People's Telegraph Company. Passed.

Same—A Senate bill to incorporate the Louisville Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society. Passed.

Same—A bill to increase the powers of the Marshal and Police Judge in the town of Columbia, in Adair county. Passed.

Same—A bill concerning turnpike roads and railroads. [No Judge of a Superior or Inferior Court shall hold office in such road.]

